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Great Diplomatic Victory of DPRK, Shared with World's Progressive People

U.S. Troops Must Go Home from South Korea

DPRK Government Statement Declares

PYONGYANG, Oct. 31 (KCNA)—The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued on October 31 a statement in connection with the passing of the draft resolution on the Korean question co-sponsored by 43 UN member nations with the approval of the overwhelming majority of those UN member states which took part in the voting at the First Committee of the 30th UN General Assembly.

The statement reads in full:

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On October 29 the First Committee of the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly passed, with the approval of overwhelming majority of those UN member states which took part in the voting, the draft resolution co-sponsored by 43 UN member states reflecting the just policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for national reunification, repulsing all kinds of obstructive manoeuvres of the United States and the south Korean authorities.

This is a great turning-point in the history of the United Nations as an epochal event in which the United Nations broke down the old pattern in which the United States would rig up illegal "resolutions" on the Korean question at will annually during the past 30 years by setting its hand-raising machine in motion, and adopted a fair resolution on the Korean question for the first time; and it is a reflection of the trend of the present times that all countries and nations are advancing along the road of sovereignty and independence and a brilliant fruition of the staunch struggle of the peace-loving peoples the world over.

The voting result at the First Committee of the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly is a great victory of the policy of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and the independent foreign policy invariably maintained by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a common victory of the progressive countries and peoples of the world that always render active support and encouragement to the just cause of the Korean people for national reunification.

This is also a telling blow at the United States and its stooges who are trying to perpetuate the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops and freeze the division of Korea by fabricating "two Koreas."

In connection with the passage of the resolution on the creation of favourable conditions for converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea expresses its profound thanks to the governments and peoples of all countries which conducted positive struggle as co-sponsor states of that draft resolution and which voted for that resolution.

The joint resolution of the 43 UN member states on the Korean question adopted this time calls for the dissolution of the "United Nations Command" and the withdrawal of all the foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations, the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and the adoption of practical measures for easing the tension between the north and the south of Korea and guaranteeing a durable peace.

This resolution correctly reflects the unanimous aspiration and desire of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people, the present situation created in Korea and the demand of the times and clearly indicates the fundamental means and ways for a practical solution to the question of the reunification of Korea.

To translate this resolution into practice will be greatly conducive to the final solution of the Korean question and the preservation and consolidation of peace in Asia and the world.

The United States must, first of all, dissolve the "UN Command" at once and withdraw without delay all its troops occupying south Korea under the signboard of the "UN forces," as demanded by this resolution.

Now that the United Nations has adopted a resolution on the withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea, the United States finds it more impossible to escape from its obligation to implement it since it has so far said that it keeps its troops in south Korea under the "resolution" of the United Nations.

With no amount of pretexts and pleas can the United States and the south Korean authorities justify the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops.

If the United States refuses even now to withdraw its troops from south Korea, it will expose its aggressive nature more fully before the whole world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is ready to conclude a peace agreement with the United States at any time under the condition that all the foreign troops are withdrawn from south Korea.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has already repeatedly declared its intention to conclude a peace agreement.

Even the UN resolution adopted this time has confirmed that the only correct way of converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea is to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

Whether the United States agrees to conclude a peace agreement or not will be a criterion testing whether it truly desires the maintenance and consolidation of peace in Korea or not.

The world will watch with sharp eyes how the United States will approach all these problems.

If a peace agreement is concluded under the condition that the foreign troops are withdrawn from south Korea, a wide road will be opened for the north and the south of Korea to remove the tension and solve the question of the country's reunification independently by the Koreans themselves and peacefully.

Today it is an urgent requirement of the development of the present times that all the foreign troops must withdraw from south Korea, a peace agreement be concluded to replace the armistice agreement and the question of Korean reunification be settled by the Korean people themselves without any interference of outside forces.

Since the joint resolution of 43 countries which comprehensively indicates the means and ways of solving the question of Korean reunification has been passed, the so-called "draft resolution" of the Western side submitted by the United States and its followers has become meaningless and useless. The anachronistic delusion of the United States to fabricate "two Koreas" and continuously justify the permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. army with the name of the United Nations has been smashed into smithereens.

The course of the discussion of the Korean question at the First Committee of the current UN General Assembly shows all the more glaringly that the time is gone never to return when the United States could rule the roost in the UN, invade other countries at will and interfere in their domestic affairs.

Our is an era of independence and a new historic era in which hundreds of millions of formerly oppressed and maltreated peoples have emerged on the stage of history as its master and are marching vigorously along the road of independence against all forms of subjugation and inequality.

The United States must look straight at the reality and act discreetly.

If the United States and its stooges go against the trend of the times and try to resist it, they will be unable to escape a more stern punishment of history.

The struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country is enjoying ever-growing, powerful support and encouragement of the world's people each day.

Encouraged all the more by the triumphant achievements at the United Nations this time, the entire people in north and south Korea will fight more staunchly to get the U.S. troops withdrawn from south Korea and accomplish the historic cause of national reunification.

The struggle of the Korean people for national reunification commanding the active support and encouragement of the peoples of socialist countries, the peoples of the third world countries as well as the peace-loving peoples all over the world is sure to win the final victory.

43-State Resolution Adopted 51-38

PYONGYANG, Oct. 31 (KCNA)—At the First Committee of the 30th UN General Assembly which had been discussing the Korean question with the attendance of the delegate of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a genuine representative of the Korean people, the draft resolution "On the Creation of Favourable Conditions for Converting the Armistice into a Durable Peace in Korea and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" co-sponsored by 43 UN member nations reflecting the DPRK Government's just policy of national reunification has been passed by an overwhelming majority vote of 51:38 on October 29, shattering the obstructive machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, according to a report from UN Headquarters.

The sinister criminal scheme of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges the south Korean puppet clique to justify the continued occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression under the name of the United Nations, create "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division of Korea has thus met a shameful fiasco.

It is a great victory of the DPRK Government's policy of independent and peaceful reunification put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a full demonstration of its justness and vitality that the 43-nation draft resolution reflecting the common desire and aspirations of the Korean people and the world peace-loving peoples has been carried by a majority vote at the First Committee of the UN General Assembly.

The course of the debate on the Korean question at the First Committee of the 30th UN General Assembly strikingly shows once again that it is high time for the Korean people to settle by themselves the question of Korea's reunification independently free from any outside interference and for the United Nations to put an end to the debate on the Korean question.

Speaking at the session, the delegates of all justice- and peace-loving countries incisively denounced U.S. imperialism for its criminal schemes to coil up tension in Korea and perpetuate the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops' occupation of south Korea and the division of Korea and unanimously demanded that the current UN General Assembly force the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops, the main obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, to withdraw from south Korea and take measures for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement with a view to creating a favourable climate for bringing about a durable peace in Korea and realising her reunification.

The passing of the 43-nation draft resolution by an overwhelming majority vote signifies a great victory won by the Korean people in their struggle for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, rejecting the outside interference, and a common victory of the socialist countries, the third world countries and the world peace-loving people who have actively supported the just policy of national reunification put forward by the DPRK Government and our people's just cause.

This, at the same time, convincingly proves that the stand firmly maintained by the DPRK Government with all its consistency in the struggle for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the country enjoys the undivided support and sympathy of the world peace-loving peoples and that the ranks of supporters and sympathizers for our people's just cause of national reunification are expanding as the days go by.

At the current session, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, while making a desperate bid to seek the passage of an aggressive, splittist and deceptive "draft resolution" aimed at barring our people's cause of reunification and perpetuating Korea's split, resorted to all manner of dastardly and vicious acts—coercion, bribery and gimmicks—inside and outside the conference hall of the general assembly in an attempt to prevent the 43-nation draft resolution from being passed.

By so doing, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges the south Korean puppet clique only revealed more saliently their true colour as the splittists and the enemies of peace doggedly opposing peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and pursuing split, subjugation, treachery and confrontation.

The manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys going against the demand of the times and the desire of the people could not escape a shameless fiasco.

This is a heavy blow at the enemies.

The disgraceful defeat of the U.S. imperialists and their followers at the First Committee of the UN General Assembly, a defeat which will always remain recorded in the history of the United Nations glaringly shows that the socialist countries and the third world countries are exerting an ever-growing influence on the international arena and that gone are the days when the U.S. imperialists could run wild as they pleased at the United Nations.

The DPRK delegation members, with a broad smile on their faces, are congratulated by delegates from friendly countries following vote in the UN on Oct. 29 on an item of the draft resolution co-proposed by the 43 UN member states. The First Committee of the UNGA approved the resolution 51-38.

Rodong Sinmun Editorial

PYONGYANG, Oct. 31 (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) today warmly hails in an editorial the passing of the draft resolution of 43 countries on the Korean question by an overwhelming majority vote at the First Committee of the 30th United Nations General Assembly.

It says:

This is a great victory of our independent line put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a shining victory of our independent foreign policy and independent policy of national reunification based on the independent line and, at the same time, a disgraceful defeat of the line of aggression, war and split pursued by U.S. imperialism and the flunkeyist treacherous policy of its henchmen.

The passing of the draft resolution on the Korean question tabled by more than 40 countries is a great victory of the entire Korean people who are vigorously struggling to implement the three principles and five-point policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and a common victory of the progressive peoples throughout the world who are expressing active support and firm solidarity for the just cause of the Korean people.

The editorial expresses deep thanks to the socialist countries, third world countries, non-aligned countries and all the peace-loving countries of the world including over 40 co-sponsors of the draft resolution on the Korean question, which have made unstinted efforts for the adoption of a fair resolution on the Korean question at the current UN General Assembly and to unbiased world public opinion.

The editorial quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as saying:

"The U.S. troops carrying the signboard of the 'UN forces' must be withdrawn from south Korea and the Korean people be left to solve the question of Korea's reunification by themselves. This is an irresistible demand of the times."

The editorial goes on:

This year's UN General Assembly, reflecting the strong demand of the world people and the irresistible trend of the times for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from south Korea, adopted for the first time since the Korean question was debated at the United Nations a just resolution demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from south Korea, which fully conforms with the will of the Korean people and the world progressive people. This, in fact, is an announcement that all the illegal "resolutions" justifying the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' occupation of south Korea, which had been adopted at the United Nations in the past under the coercion of U.S. imperialism were null and void. This also bespeaks that the so-called "draft resolution" of the U.S. side brought before the current general assembly by the United States and its followers, which will create only obstacles to the settlement of the Korean question, far from giving any help in it, has become a piece of scrap paper and has been buried.

The adoption of the draft resolution on disbanding the "UN Command," withdrawing the U.S. troops wearing the "UN forces" berets from south Korea and replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement has deprived the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, the basic factor jeopardising peace in Korea and obstructing her independent and peaceful reunification, of a pretext to keep occupying south Korea and opened a new, favourable prospect for terminating the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' occupation of south Korea and letting the Korean people solve the question of Korea's reunification independently by themselves.

This is favourable not only to peace in Korea and the Korean people's cause of reunification but also to peace in Asia and the world, constitutes an encouragement to the progressive and peace-loving peoples of the world in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence and independent development, progress and peace and deals a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists, their followers and the south Korean puppet clique who are seeking a permanent split of Korea.

The passing of the draft resolution on the Korean question submitted by more than 40 countries at the current UN General Assembly fully reflects the basic trend of our time when imperialism is going to decay and ruin and all the peoples of the world are following the road of independence and patently shows that the U.S. imperialists cannot lord it over the United Nations any longer but are in the dock. Imperialism is bound to meet its doom.

The United States must accept the unanimous demand of the majority of the world's countries and all the progressive peoples and the demand of the draft resolution of over 40 countries adopted at the current UN General Assembly, disband the "UN Command," withdraw without delay the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying south Korea under the signboard of the UN and respond to our proposal to conclude a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States.

The editorial quotes the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"A prerequisite for the independent settlement of the question of Korean reunification without foreign interference is that the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea."

The editorial further says:

Today when it has become impossible to justify the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' occupation of south Korea with the name of the "UN forces," it is all the more untenable to try to justify it with such rubbish as the so-called "south Korea-U.S. mutual defence treaty" cooked up illegally.

The U.S. imperialists are talking all along about the "threat of southward invasion" in an attempt to stay on in south Korea. But this is a long bankrupt trick.

We will not go to arms unless the enemy provokes us first. This is the consistent stand of our Party and the Government of our Republic. The danger that actually exists in Korea today is not the "threat of southward invasion" from the north but the threat of northward invasion from the south. As fact itself shows, the so-called "threat of southward invasion" is a sheer lie. It has never existed nor exists now. It is a tricky slogan for covering up the aggression and war preparations of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

Once the U.S. troops are withdrawn from south Korea and the outside interference is eliminated, the tension in Korea will be removed and our people will solve the question of national reunification, an internal affair of the nation, by themselves on a democratic principle and by peaceful means, the editorial stresses, and continues:

The whole course of the debate on the Korean question at the United Nations strikingly demonstrated that the day has gone never to return when the United States could invade other countries and interfere in their internal affairs by using the United Nations.

If the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique, ignoring the repeated demand of the Korean people and the world peace-loving people, refuse to withdraw from south Korea and persist in the aggressive manoeuvres, they will be unable to escape a disgraceful defeat.

Sure to be crowned with victory is the cause of national reunification of the Korean people who are enjoying the active support and encouragement of the peoples of the socialist countries, third world countries and non-aligned countries and world peace-loving people.

DPRK Delegation Chief's Comment

U.N. Headquarters, Oct. 30 (KCNA Correspondent)—Li Jong Mok, head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, spoke at the First Committee of the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly on October 29.

He said that the First Committee of the 30th Session of the UN General Assembly adopted the draft resolution co-sponsored by 43 peace-loving countries with active support and approval of the overwhelming majority of the UN member states.

He stressed:

The adoption of the just resolution co-sponsored by 43 peace-loving countries at this session is a brilliant victory won by the Korean people and the progressive peoples of the world who love justice in their arduous struggle for 30 years to withdraw the U.S. troops occupying south Korea under the flag of the United Nations and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The adoption of the draft resolution co-sponsored by 43 member states with the support of the overwhelming majority of the member states constitutes a great encouragement to our people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists who manoeuvre to perpetuate the division of Korea while occupying south Korea.

He expressed heartfelt thanks to the intimate friends who have always supported with sincerity our people's just cause of national reunification and waged an active struggle to have the just resolution on creation of favourable conditions for converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea adopted at the current UN General Assembly, after co-sponsoring it, and to the representatives of all the friendly peace-loving countries who have expressed support and sympathy with the resolution. He went on:

The United States should agree to conclude a peace agreement and dissolve the "UN Command" without delay and, at the same time, withdraw all its aggressive troops from south Korea, as demanded by the resolution which reflects the will of the overwhelming majority of the member states of the United Nations.

Chongryun Statement

Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) CSC vice-Chairman Li Gye Baek issued a statement on Oct. 30, in connection with the adoption at the 30th UNGA of the DPRK side's draft resolution, calling for the U.S. withdrawal from south Korea. His statement is as follows:

This is a great victory for the Korean people who have struggled for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and against the "two-Korea" plot and a victory for the peace-loving people of the world supporting the Korean people.

At the same time, this dealt a heavy blow at the U.S. imperialists and its stooges and means an ignominious defeat for them.

The U.S. imperialists and its satellite countries are clamouring for "a tie" and "practical shelving" concerning the result at the First Committee of the UN. However, this can never blot out an impact upon them.

As everyone knows, their draft resolution was barely passed thanks to desperate preparations by the U.S. imperialists and its satellite countries. But nobody can deny the fact that the U.S. imperialists have been more isolated internationally and that they can no longer abuse the "UN flag."

This is an indisputable reality and is a victory for fair world opinion.

On this occasion, we strongly demand that the Japanese Government revise their anachronistic attitude of supporting the plot to create "two-Koreas," propping up the Pak Jong Hi clique with the backing of aggressive U.S. policy on Korea.

CLOSED SHELF

Pyongyang Meet Fetes 25th Anniv. Of Chinese Entry into Korean War

PYONGYANG, Oct. 25 (KCNA)—A Pyongyang commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean War was held at the People's Palace of Culture on Oct. 24.

A portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and a portrait of the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung were placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall.

Hung on walls were the slogans "Long Live the Militant Friendship and Solidarity Sealed in Blood between the Korean and Chinese Peoples!" and "Warm Welcome to the Friendship Mission of the Chinese People!"

The meeting hall was packed to capacity with working people in the capital and People's Army soldiers.

The meeting was attended by Comrades Kim Dong Gyu, O Jin U, Li Yong Mu and Chong Jun Gi, and personages concerned.

Attending it on invitation were the members of the Chinese people's friendship delegation with Comrade Li Chih-min, Member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Deputy to the Fourth National People's Congress, Political Commissar of the Foochow Units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army and Political Commissar of the former Chinese People's Volunteers, as its head and Comrade Wu Tai, Deputy Political Commissar of the PLA Peking Units and Political Commissar of the former Thirty-eighth Unit of the CPV, as its deputy head.

The national anthems of the People's Republic of China and our country were played when the meeting was declared open.

It was first addressed by Comrade General O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialists launched a brigandish armed invasion of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in June 1950, he said:

The entry of the CPV into the Korean War and the mass heroism displayed by the CPV fighters in the battles were living examples of proletarian internationalism.

The internationalist spirit and noble moral traits shown by the CPV fighters during the three-year Korean War, unparalleled in history in its fierceness, left a deep impress, which will be remembered forever, on our people and the officers and men of the People's Army, he declared.

The platform of the Pyongyang commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the entry of the Chinese People's Volunteers into the Korean War

On the significant 25th anniversary of the entry of the CPV into the Korean War, he, in the name of the entire Korean people and the KPA officers and men, paid lofty regards to the fallen fighters of the CPV who dedicated their lives and youth wholly to the sacred war for aiding the Korean people in the cause of justice against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

He declared:

We do not want war but are never afraid of it.

If the U.S. imperialists and their stooges recklessly start a new war, they will suffer many times heavier defeat than in the past Korean War.

If the U.S. imperialists do not want to sustain a heavier defeat in Korea, they should get out of south Korea at once, giving up the foolish artifices to keep their troops in south Korea.

This is an irrepressible demand of the present time.

He continued: The great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung paid a visit to China last April leading a Party and government delegation. It was a historic event which strengthened and developed the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two Parties, the two countries and the two peoples of Korea and China to a higher plane as required by the present developments and fully demonstrated the invincible might of Korea-China friendship to the whole world.

We set great store by the success made in this visit.

The speaker declared in conclusion: The Korean people will as ever march ahead shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people always on the one road of struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism under the uplifted banner of Marxism-Leninism and the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist struggle.

Comrade Li Chih-min, head of the Chinese people's friendship delegation, spoke next.

Pointing out that during the period of the Fatherland Liberation War of Korea the Chinese people, in warm response to the great appeal of Chairman Mao, sent the Chinese People's Volunteers to Korea and fought shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people and the Korean People's Army, he said:

The great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Government and the Korean people showed deep solicitude to and took care of the Chinese People's Volunteers, treating them like their own family. We will always remember that a great many Korean parents, brothers and sisters assisted and helped us with all might under those arduous circumstances and many Korean comrades laid down their precious lives to rescue CPV fighters.

He emphasized in conclusion:

The militant friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is unbreakable because it was initiated and has been nursed in person by the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Tsetung and the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung, and has been sealed in blood in the revolutionary struggle for many years. The official visit to our country of the Korean Party and government delegation headed by President Kim Il Sung last April gave a very great inspiration to the Chinese people, added lustre to the militant friendship and great unity between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples and developed them to a new, higher stage. The Chinese people greatly treasure their friendship with the Korean people and will exert every possible effort to consolidate and develop this friendship. The Chinese people will in the future, too, as in the past, fight for ever shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Korean people for our common revolutionary cause.

The meeting closed with the playing of "The Internationale."

Peace Agreement Vs. Truce Accord

"Peace agreement should be concluded between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America as a measure to ease the tension and consolidate peace in Korea and in Asia"—this was the unanimous demand of a large number of speakers at the current UNGA political committee. So, the 142-nation political committee adopted on Oct. 29 with an overwhelming majority vote the pro-DPRK resolution calling for dissolution of the "UN Command" in Korea, withdrawal of all foreign troops from the Korean Peninsula and a peace agreement replacing the armistice.

Hoping that the readers will urge the U.S. to accept the DPRK-proposed peace agreement, The People's Korea carries on this issue the commentary on the replacement of an armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

Durable Peace

As long as the state of armistice exists in Korea it is impossible to ease the tension nor is it possible to bring about a durable peace and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

It is as clear as a pikestaff that as long as huge armed forces stand in confrontation with the Military Demarcation Line in between as they are it is impossible to remove the danger of war.

The replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement along with the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from south Korea is a key issue for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

Hence, the Government of the DPRK proposed to the United States to conclude a peace agreement at the Third Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK on Mar. 25, 1974.

President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"In our letter sent to U.S. Congress in the name of the Supreme People's Assembly, we proposed talks on the question of concluding a peace agreement with the United States which, among other things, will stipulate that both sides shall not invade the other side and shall discontinue arms reinforcement and arms race, that the United States shall not meddle in Korea's internal affairs or obstruct its reunification and shall withdraw U.S. troops occupying south Korea and that our country shall not be made a military base or operational base of any foreign country after the withdrawal of U.S. troops."

The armistice agreement by nature is no more than a temporary ceasefire agreement in all respects and this agreement can in no way terminate the state of war or guarantee a durable peace.

There has been an unstable state of armistice in Korea for the last 22 years.

It stands out as a more urgent question to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement now that the Korean armistice agreement cannot perform its original function owing to the U.S. imperialist aggressors' incessant violations of the armistice agreement.

As is universally known, the U.S. imperialists not only ceaselessly violated the article on the ceasefire being the keynote of the armistice agreement, but incessantly carried out military provocations against the DPRK; they suspended the activities of neutral nations inspection teams and unilaterally abrogated the article of the armistice agreement prohibiting the introduction of various types of weapons and operational equipment into Korea. They went the length of bringing into south Korea even nuclear weapons and deploying them in the areas near the Military Demarcation Line and levying even nuclear blackmail upon the Korean people. Owing to this the danger of new war is daily increasing in Korea.

Between DPRK And US

The replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement is in full accord with the provisions of the armistice agreement.

The Korean armistice agreement provides for convening a political conference of a higher level within three months after the signing of the armistice agreement to discuss the question of withdrawing all foreign troops from Korea and solving the Korean question peacefully.

It is indisputable that this peace agreement should be concluded between the DPRK and the U.S., virtual parties to the armistice agreement.

Originally the Korean armistice agreement was concluded with the Korean-Chinese side being one party to the agreement and with the "U.N. forces" side being the other party to it.

The Chinese People's Volunteers already withdrew from Korea to the last one and the "U.N. forces" present in south Korea today are, in fact, the U.S. troops.

The real parties to the armistice agreement are, therefore, the DPRK and the U.S.

In spite of this undeniable fact, the U.S. unreasonably proposed at the current UNGA to convene a conference to "discuss the ways to preserve the Korean armistice agreement" and even asserted that the south Korean puppet clique which is not a signatory to the armistice agreement and has categorically opposed it and which has no real power should be allowed to attend this conference.

This is nothing but a stratagem to prevent the just settlement of the Korean question.

The U.S. clamours about "guarantee of continued validity of the armistice agreement" averting the conclusion of a peace agreement only saliently reveals their sinister intention to keep their aggression forces in south Korea as ever on the pretext of preserving the armistice agreement and maintain the present unstable state of armistice and thus use it in starting a new war of aggression.

When a peace agreement has been concluded, all foreign troops have been withdrawn from south Korea and outside interference has been terminated, the north and the south of Korea may take practical measures to stop arms buildup and drastically cut their armies to an equal strength, prevent armed clashes and guarantee non-use of force against the other side so as to ease the tension and remove the state of military confrontation between them.

This will not only substantially contribute to accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea but greatly help towards preserving and consolidating the peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The proposal of the DPRK to conclude a peace agreement indicates basic ways of easing the tension and bringing about a durable peace in Korea.

The stand and attitude towards the question of replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement constitute an important criterion discerning whether one wants peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification or not.

Reaction to UN Approval of Pro-DPRK Resolution

As for the results of votes on the Korean question in the United Nations, the Japanese political parties made statements welcoming the UN adoption of the pro-DPRK resolution.

The Japan Socialist Party:

—The UN adoption of the pro-DPRK resolution is a victory of the socialist and non-aligned states supporting the policies of the DPRK for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. At the same time, it shows that the voices of the world's people for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea are rising year by year.

—The existing armistice agreement should be replaced with a peace agreement in order to secure peace in the Korean Peninsula.

—The (Japanese) Government should take the initiative to normalize the relations between Japan and the DPRK in due consideration of the UN decision if she does not want to repeat the blunder in the Chinese entry into the UN.

The Communist Party of Japan:

—The UN adoption of the pro-DPRK resolution by a 51-38 vote represents the mounting world public support for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, in comparison with the result in the previous year.

—The Miki Government's all-out effort to back the "pro-Seoul resolution" exposes itself as a "reactionary" government cooperating in the plot of the U.S. imperialists to split Korea. We urge the Government to change the policy toward Korea.

The Komeito Party:

—The fact that the pro-DPRK resolution was adopted for the first time in the UN means the trend of times and a clear bankruptcy of the hostile policy of the U.S. and Japan toward the DPRK.

—The "pro-Seoul resolution," though it called for the dissolution of the "UN Command," clearly intended its maintenance, the status quo and fixing of the division of Korea—this runs counter to the general trend of international politics.

—We call upon the (Japanese) Government to follow its own independent policy to improve Japan-DPRK relations, promote the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and detente there.

The three leading Japanese papers—The Asahi Shimbun, The Yomiuri Shimbun and the Mainichi Shimbun—commented in its editorials.

The Asahi Shimbun:

"That a resolution supporting north Korea was adopted for the first time in the UN clearly indicates that the nations in the UN supporting north Korea has steadily increased."

The Yomiuri Shimbun:

"The fact that the pro-north Korean resolution was adopted by a margin of 13 votes may be read as a victory for north Korea, which was only allowed to participate in the UN two years ago with the status of permanent observer."

The Mainichi Shimbun:

"That a resolution in favour of north Korea was adopted for the first time in the UN is of great significance."

On the other hand, foreign reports from the UN say that Seoul-backers are shocked and disappointed by Pyongyang's diplomatic victory in the UN.

AP reported:

"The 13-vote victory margin of the communist resolution was a blow to supporters of south Korea. They had hoped to defeat it."

UPI said:

"It was the first time in UN history that the committee had pronounced itself in favour of the north Korean views. The U.S. and its allies had made intense diplomatic efforts to muster a decisive majority for the pro-south Korean resolution, and against the rival proposal. An official U.S. spokesman had predicted that the U.S. had secured the votes to defeat the north Korean camp."

Therefore, south Korean puppet "foreign minister" slandered the UN, saying that "We don't respect the decisions of the UN," **Reuter** reported.

The Japanese Government also noted that the number of the pro-Seoul votes decreased. So, it began to move in arranging an unfeasible "compromise" over the Korean issue before the UNGA judges in favour of the pro-DPRK resolution.

Shifts in UN Votes on Korea

Invitation of DPRK and S.Korea into UN				«UNCURK»		«UN Forces»
Yr.	UNGA	DPRK	S.Korea	Keeping	Dissolution	pullout
1950	5th			47:5:7		
51	6th			Debate Shelved		
52	7th	11:38:8	54:5:1			
53	8th	Adjourned				
54	9th	9:39:10	43:5:10	50:5:4		
55	10th	14:34:10	44:5:9	45:0:11		
56	11th	20:40:11	51:10:12	57:8:13		
57	12th	20:36:20	44:15:16	53:9:15		
58	13th	17:42:18	51:10:16	54:9:18		
59	14th	22:40:11	49:10:15	49:9:19		
60	15th		59:14:23	Debate Shelved		
61	16th		63:18:19	55:11:20		
62	17th	29:56:14	65:9:26	65:11:26		
63	18th	25:54:20	64:10:24	64:11:22		
64	19th	Debate Suspended				
65	20th	28:39:22	50:20:20	62:12:29		
66	21th	34:53:20	63:24:21	66:19:24	21:61:25	21:61:20
67	22th	37:50:24	58:28:25	67:23:23	24:60:29	24:59:29
68	23th	40:55:28	67:28:28	72:23:26	27:68:27	25:67:29
69	24th	40:55:21	65:31:26	71:29:22	30:65:27	29:61:32
70	25th	40:54:25	63:31:25	69:30:23	32:64:26	32:60:30
71	26th	Debate Shelved				
72	27th	〃				
73	28th	Invited as Observer			Dissoluted	
74	29th	〃				48:48:39
75	30th	〃				51:39:50

U.S. Military Buildup Increases Tension in Korea

Tension is increasing and the danger of a new war is growing as the days go by in Korea today due to the reckless manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

The U.S. imperialists who were driven out of Indochina with a shameful defeat are frantically speeding up the preparations for a war of aggression in south Korea with the intention to turn it into their permanent military base for aggression, thus creating a grave situation reminding one of the eve of a war.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The U.S. imperialists have introduced large quantities of modern weapons of destruction including nuclear weapons and military equipment into south Korea and deployed them near the Military Demarcation Line, and egg the warlike elements in south Korea on to perpetrate military provocations against our Republic every day."

The U.S. imperialists were arrogant enough to declare south Korea their "forward defence zone." They have not only introduced additionally a large number of U.S. troops, but also shipped large quantities of modern weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, into south Korea and deployed them near the Military Demarcation Line.

According to recent reports of U.S. newspapers, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying south Korea have now, outside the 42,000 troops made known, the "missile command" and "air force defence command" equipped with missiles and "Phantom" jet tactical fighter corps. And the U.S. second division deployed in the "foremost front" of south Korea is equipped with long-distance guided missiles, anti-tank missiles and other modern weapons. It is frantically staging their launching exercises.

Now quantities of nuclear shells and nuclear mines are stored up in south Korea.

Recently the scoundrels introduced again "sophisticated nuclear missiles" into south Korea. An air nuclear attack unit with Korea as its "field of operation" is deployed in Okinawa, a nuclear attack base of the U.S. imperialists for Asian aggression, and it is ready for a sortie to Korea in case of emergency.

The U.S. imperialists continue shipping into south Korea destroyers, supersonic fighter-bombers, tanks, guns and other modern weapons and combat equipment and building and expanding on a large scale such military bases and military setups as airfields, ports and strategic highways in all parts of south Korea.

The U.S. imperialists have gone the length of mapping out a "nine-day operation plan" to invade the DPRK "at a stroke" and reshaped the operation command system of their occupation forces in south Korea and are staging one provocative military exercise after another in the air, on the ground and in the sea.

Some time ago, the scoundrels staged a series of guided missile launching exercises at a spot more or less 4-km from the Demilitarized Zone along the Military Demarcation Line.

In the "south Korea-U.S. joint mobile exercise" staged in the Pohang area, North Kyongsang Province, they kicked up a very provocative din, staging an exercise of "landing in a rear base" of the northern half of the DPRK and "seizing a coastal bridgehead" and "advancing to the inland" and dropping by planes troops and equipment "deep" in the northern area.

While reinforcing their occupation forces in south Korea, the U.S. imperialists are working feverishly to reinforce the puppet armed forces and strengthen their equipment by transferring various kinds of uptodate weapons and military equipment to the Pak Jung Hi clique under the name of the "ROK army modernization plan."

The U.S. imperialists are now going to hand over to the south Korean puppets, together with great quantities of ground supporting equipment, 60 uptodate fighter planes "F-5-E" and "F-5-F" worth 205 million dollars and 18 "F-4-E" uptodate jet fighter-bombers worth 177.9 million dollars. This is a link in their armed reinforcement manoeuvres.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on the order of U.S. imperialism proclaimed a state of war under the pretext of the fictitious "threat of southward aggression" and are pulling their full weight on "establishing an allout security system" designed to mobilize all the resources of south Korea, manpower and material, in the war preparations and amassing the puppet armed forces in the area along the Military Demarcation Line, thus whipping up war hysteria.

To cap it all, the scoundrels have drafted the puppet army demobbed, 2.5 million in all, into the "homeland defence reserve forces" and brought into shape such new military organizations as the "student homeland defence corps" and "civil defence corps" throughout south Korea with men and women, old and young, to use them as cannon fodder in a war against the northern half of the DPRK.

Moreover, the scoundrels have brought all kinds of heavy and automatic weapons into the Demilitarized Zone along the Military Demarcation Line, built tunnel-type combat positions by mobilizing numerous personnel and frequently staged attacking exercises by letting loose puppet army soldiers.

The frantic play with fire perpetrated ceaselessly in south Korea today vividly shows the wild ambition of the overheated puppets to invade the north.

Korean Reintegration Urged

To the Editor:

Two rival resolutions were placed before the 30th UNGA. The issue is whether the presence of U.S. troops under the U.N. flag in South Korea is conducive to the maintenance of peace in Korea and to the process of her independent and peaceful reunification.

Feed necessary information into the superefficient computers, a pride of American technology. And their instant answer will be a categorical NO. Continuing the U.S. military presence, the computers will tell, will rather hinder detente and lead to an eventual nuclear holocaust, most likely another world war.

South Korea's population is twice the northern half's; the former's troop strength is one and half times the later's; and more than 42,000 U.S. GI's are stationed in South Korea, armed with an estimated 720 nuclear warheads whose total yield is equivalent to 13,000 kilotons of TNT, or 600 times a Hiroshima-type atomic bomb.

There are neither nuclear weapons nor foreign troops in the North.

Reportedly, the U.S.-held section of the DMZ dividing the Korean Peninsula into the northern and southern halves is nuclear-mined (over 150 nuclear mines).

Given these figures, the presence of nuclear-armed U.S. troops under the U.N. flag is a sword of Damocles over the Korean people, who are striving for a peaceful reunion and the preservation of peace in this part of the world. It is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that is faced with the American threats to use nuclear arms—never South Korea and the USA.

Use of the American A-H arms would result in total destruction of the peninsula and nuclear contamination of the neighboring regions. This is an undoubted proof of an Anglo-Saxon imperialist racist superiority complex over the Asians—what well-publicized Pax Americana under the Statue of Liberty is.

It is almost impossible to imagine the two sides entering talks with their guns drawn. For successful talks, guns among them should be laid down. A ceasefire is supposed to be replaced with a peace treaty in due course of time.

The present truce agreement in Korea is already 22 years old; technically speaking, the parties to the agreement should have signed a peace treaty ending the state of war for good and disengaging foreign troops from the peninsula. PAX KOREANA is long overdue.

Every American would be happy with a pullout of GI's from South Korea. The pullout would mean the removal of American youth from the jaws of death in nuclear war. The Statue of Liberty would broadly smile. Peoples the world over would sigh in relief. The Koreans in the North and South would be able to talk reunification without any worry about war.

Any difference between communism and capitalism will never become an obstacle to the dialogue for peace and reunion, since the people in the two parts are members of the same Korean family, a homogeneous nation for thousands of years. Within a family, its members should be allowed to drink tea or coffee according to their tastes.

The two different systems would remain for some time under the common title of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, pending complete reintegration.

With American troops withdrawn, the northern and southern sides would find it quite easy to reduce their armies to a minimum level, undertake multi-sided exchanges and convene a pan-national conference to discuss a confederation.

This is entirely in agreement with the right of a nation to self-determination. Independence and reunification are not a gift to be bestowed upon the Koreans by the Americans or other powers.

With inexhaustible underground resources and a big army of domestic technical personnel, a reunified Korea will definitely enjoy unprecedented prosperity and serve world peace and human progress with credit.

Saitama Pref. College teacher.

(The Asahi Evening News column "Letters to the Editor" on Oct. 27)

Speeches of Foreign Delegates at First Com. Of 30th UNGA

In their speeches at the First Committee of the 30th UNGA representatives of many countries expressed their firm support to the Korean people's struggle for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, demanding the dissolution of the "UN Command," withdrawal of all the foreign troops from south Korea under the "UN flag" and conversion of the armistice agreement into a peace agreement....Ed.

Algeria

Algerian delegate Rahal made a speech on October 21.

He said:

Resuming the debate on the Korean question, we cannot repress our regret over the persistence of the situation seriously hampering as ever the realisation of a fair and durable peace in the world. Korea remains divided. The prospect of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea will be more distant as long as the UN General Assembly keeps shirking its responsibilities and letting oppression and manoeuvres dominate, paralysing its function. The responsibilities of the United Nations in the Korean question were fully confirmed. It is necessary to stress them again. The responsibilities assumed by the United Nations in the past were dishonourable, of course. But they belong to the past on all accounts.

Certainly, the responsibilities borne by the United Nations still evoke our concern, because it is our right as well as our duty to estimate the role of the United Nations in Korea and to define its future orientation.

After the decision on dissolving "the UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" was justly adopted at the 28th session after a long time, the general assembly has made no progress on the road toward the solution of the Korean question. Each time this question is debated, the old accomplices keep machinating, to our regret. They are trying to block all developments which may oppose the occupation of south Korea by the United States.

The restoration of peace in Indochina and the new situation created in this region as a whole thanks to it should have offered to the United Nations the opportunity and possibility of developing the situation peacefully in favour of the reunification of Korea by making it smooth to settle the Korean question and letting the parties concerned of Korea solve their question by themselves without any outside interference.

It cannot but be regarded as a crude insult to the United Nations and its member nations to use the UN in whitewashing the U.S. military occupation of south Korea and totally negate the role of the UN member nations in the efforts to resolve the crisis.

We consider that the general assembly should take necessary initiatives for encouraging the dialogue between the north and the south and facilitating its smooth advance on the road to the peaceful reunification of the country.

Unfortunately, the north-south dialogue has made no progress.

The north and the south should put an end to the stagnation of the dialogue and find common denominators by displaying courage and patience.

It is clear here that the talks between the north and the south of Korea can be advanced only when all manner of outside interference in Korea is removed. Outside intervention makes it impossible for the parties concerned to have any hope for mutual understanding.

The disbandment of the "UN Command" and the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the UN flag are an indispensable condition for resuming a genuine dialogue between the north and the south of Korea. These measures exclusively belong to the responsibility of the general assembly; they are all the more necessary because the presence of foreign troops is the root cause of the tension becoming ever more serious in Korea and the main obstacle to accelerating the reunification of the country.

The introduction of various kinds of U.S. atomic weapons, guided missiles and other modern weapons into south Korea, the continued reinforcement of the south Korean army and the military exercises jointly organized by the south Korean army and the U.S. army are evidently not aimed at inciting the extremely fascistized south Korean "regime" to show sufficient realism and moderation for sincere negotiations with the north.

It is also urgently required to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement in the framework of the disbandment of the "UN Command" and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea in order to create conditions favourable for the elimination of tension and the establishment of a durable peace in Korea and the attainment of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The armistice agreement is no more than a temporary ceasefire agreement on all accounts; it can neither terminate the state of war nor guarantee a durable peace. Today when 22 years have passed since the signing of the armistice agreement, it no longer conforms with the actual conditions in this region and the international arena. It is high time for the two signatories to replace the armistice agreement with a genuine peace agreement, so as to remove the last vestiges of the old time and open the road to the final solution of the Korean question.

The general assembly must contribute to the final solution of the Korean question by making clear this demand in the decision to be adopted after the debate on the Korean question.

After all, the UN General Assembly should recommend the north and the south of Korea to observe the principles clarified in the July 4, 1972, joint statement and to take concrete measures for ceasing the reinforcement of armed forces, drastically reducing the armed forces of the two sides to the same level, preventing armed conflict and guarantoeing against the use of armed force.

These measures will contribute not only to practically consolidating and ensuring peace in Korea but also to removing mistrust and misunderstanding between the north and the south and deepening mutual understanding and trust and will create an atmosphere of great national unity favourable to the country's reunification.

Only under this very condition will the north-south talks be held effectively and will the United Nations restore its role as an instrument for understanding among peoples and for guarding world peace and use its authority and position in encouraging the dialogue, removing difficulties and making possible the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea which has long been considered infeasible.

The Korean people will have to have the understanding and help of the international community in achieving the complete reunification and independence of the country (for which they have already paid dear) and prosperity (which they are able to reach if they devote all their efforts entirely to building their future).

Today the UN General Assembly again has an opportunity to make this possible, contribute to its realisation and offer means for it. We demand the UN General Assembly should not evade or renounce its responsibility in the settlement of this question which weighs heavily in the light of its past but offers much to its future.

China

Chinese delegate Huang Hua delivered a speech on the same day.

He expressed full support to the speech made by the head of the delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea earlier.

He stressed:

The history of the Korean question over the past nearly three decades has irrefutably proved that the division of Korea and the tension there were caused from the outset by the U.S. imperialist aggression and intervention in Korea.

He referred to the consistent struggle of the DPRK Government for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He continued:

The three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the 5-point proposition for the prevention of a national split and the realization of the peaceful reunification of the fatherland put forward by President Kim Il Sung have clearly pointed to the correct road for the reunification of Korea and have received the firm support of the entire Korean people and the broad endorsement of the people of various countries.

Exposing the reactionary nature of the "draft resolution" on the Korean question put by the U.S. side before the current UN General Assembly, he pointed out:

This "draft resolution" professes a preparedness to terminate the "UN Command" and even puts forward a specific date for its dissolution. But in effect it evades the crucial issue of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations. This shows that its purpose is none other than to use the dissolution of the "UN Command" as a pretense in exchange for the legalization of the presence of U.S. troops in south Korea and the creation of "two Koreas." The U.S. Government openly declared that after the dissolution of the "UN Command," U.S. troops would remain in south Korea in accordance with the so-called "ROK-U.S. mutual defence treaty." The U.S. "draft resolution" also requires the United States and the Pak Jung Hi clique of south Korea, which is not a signatory to the armistice agreement, to take over the so-called responsibilities of the "UN Command." Judging from the above ideas in combination, is it not crystal clear that the United States is bent on legalizing the presence of U.S. troops in south Korea and on creating "two Koreas"? No matter how it may be prettified, such a "draft resolution" which can in no way lead to a peaceful settlement of the Korean question but can only aggravate the division and tension in Korea is absolutely unacceptable to us and all other peace-loving and justice-upholding countries. As for the amended U.S. "draft resolution," it has not in the least changed the fundamental essence of the original U.S. "draft resolution" but only adds some cosmetics to it. Certainly this is of no avail and has no value at all.

In contrast to the "draft resolution" submitted by the United States and other countries, the draft resolution submitted by Algeria and 41 other countries entitled "Creation of Favourable Conditions for Converting the Armistice into a Durable Peace in Korea and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" reflects the present situation on the Korean Peninsula and the needs of our time.

He noted:

The so-called "UN Command" should have been dissolved long ago. From the very day of its formation, it has been a downright tool for aggression. Over the past 25 years, the United States alone has controlled this "command" with the blessing of the illegal "resolution" adopted by the Security Council when it was under U.S. manipulation. Under the signboard of the "UN Command," the United States has all along stationed its troops in south Korea, which have incessantly carried out armed provocations and military manoeuvres. With the abetment and support of the United States, the ruling clique of south Korea has wantonly pushed the policy of national division and stepped up its brutal repression of the people in south Korea, who demand national reunification and strive for democratic rights. It even clamoured for war and "reunification by prevailing over communism." Such is the root cause of the prolonged tension on the Korean Peninsula and the basic obstacle to the reunification of Korea. Now that 22 years have elapsed since the Korean armistice and 17 years since the withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers from Korea, what reason is there for U.S. troops to continue to hang on in south Korea? The dissolution of the so-called "UN Command" must be settled together with the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea, and the two must not be separated. Otherwise, the mere dissolution of the "UN Command" with the continued presence of U.S. troops in south Korea will be of no help whatsoever to the promotion of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula. Therefore, we firmly maintain that the so-called "UN Command" must be dissolved and U.S. troops must be withdrawn from south Korea. The Korean question should be settled by the Korean people themselves free from any outside interference.

The United States openly declared that in order to preserve the armistice agreement, the U.S. troops must not withdraw. This is a pretext that is utterly indefensible. It should be noted that the armistice agreement is but a provisional arrangement for the cessation of hostilities and not an agreement to ensure peace. One may ask: Should Korea remain forever in such a most abnormal state of armistice? It is absolutely impermissible to impose such an abnormal state of affairs on the Korean people forever. The U.S. representative's idea for the United States and the south Korean authorities to propose to the parties of the armistice agreement the convening of a "conference" to discuss ways to preserve the armistice agreement and the exploration at such a "conference" of the possibility of a larger "conference" to negotiate a more fundamental arrangement is of no avail and completely impractical. As a matter of fact, back in 1954 the United States singlehandedly slammed the door to a political conference of a higher level on the Korean question as provided for in the armistice agreement. In the actual prevailing circumstances, the practical way is for the real parties to the Korean Armistice Agreement to negotiate and sign a peace agreement to replace the armistice agreement. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has long expressed its readiness to enter into negotiations with the United States as a signatory to the armistice agreement to conclude a peace agreement to replace the armistice agreement. Such a most reasonable proposal is also contained in the draft resolution submitted by Algeria and other countries. If the United States really desires to solve the problem, there is no reason whatsoever for it not to respond positively to the reasonable proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the conclusion of a peace agreement to replace the armistice agreement and the withdrawal of the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea under the flag of the United Nations. Nevertheless, the United States is now repeatedly harping on the continued "preservation" of the armistice agreement. Does this not fully reveal its true intent of refusing to withdraw its troops and continuing to interfere in the internal affairs of Korea?

Refuting the wrong assertion of the U.S. imperialists that the U.S. troops must remain in south Korea for the maintenance of the so-called "balance of force" on the Korean Peninsula, he declared: As is known to all, at present there are no foreign troops at all in north Korea, whereas in south Korea apart from the armed forces of the south Korean ruling clique itself, which have exceeded those in the northern part, large numbers of U.S. troops have been stationed and even U.S. nuclear weapons have been blatantly deployed. How can there be any so-called "balance of force"? On the contrary, it is precisely the presence of large numbers of U.S. troops in south Korea and the U.S. policy of actively "modernizing" the puppet troops of the Pak Jung Hi clique that have created grave menace to the security of the northern part of Korea. The continued presence of U.S. troops in south Korea under whatever name contravenes the principles of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and will only aggravate the tension on the Korean Peninsula. All the more so since the north and south of Korea issued a joint statement on July 4, 1972 undertaking to refrain from the use of arms and prevent military conflicts. So long as the Pak Jung Hi clique strictly observes this joint statement and ceases its sabotage, peace in Korea can be assured. Since both north and south Korea have agreed on the mutual non-use of force and on reunification by peaceful means, why should it be impossible for some necessary measures to be agreed on to solve this problem pending the peaceful reunification? To assert that a war will break out in Korea in the absence of the armistice agreement is in fact not only designed to create something sensational, but exactly serves to prove that the United States has no sincere desire at all to withdraw the U.S. troops and promote the peaceful reunification of Korea.

The just stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has received not only the support of the entire Korean people but also the extensive favourable response of the whole world, Huang Hua stressed, and continued:

China and Korea are neighbours as closely related as the lips and the teeth, and the Chinese and Korean peoples are close comrades-in-arms fighting shoulder to shoulder. We firmly support the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland, and we resolutely oppose the interference by outside force in the internal affairs of Korea and the creation of "two Koreas."

We are convinced that the draft resolution submitted by Algeria and other countries has provided a practical and effective formula for ceasing the interference by outside force, promoting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and eliminating the tension on the Korean Peninsula.

He expressed the firm belief and hope that this draft resolution would be adopted at the session.

USSR

Soviet delegate Y.A. Malik made a speech on the same day.

Noting that the main obstacle to the solution of the Korean question is primarily the continued foreign intervention in the affairs of the Korean people; and, secondly, the stubborn reactionary position of the rulers of south Korea, who are repressing their own people and its own natural desire for democracy and reunification, he said:

As was proven convincingly by facts adduced during the discussion of the Korean question at a number of United Nations General Assembly sessions, foreign troops in south Korea represent an instrument of outside intervention in Korea's affairs and constitute the main obstacle to a peaceful democratic reunification of the country. The presence of foreign troops in south Korea is the main factor which is very seriously complicating the situation in Korea and preventing its normalization. Consideration of the Korean question in the United Nations, and particularly its discussion at recent sessions of the general assembly, has demonstrated to the entire international community that there is no reason or justification for maintaining foreign armed forces in south Korea.

Those troops are there in violation of the armistice agreement, under which all foreign armed forces were long ago withdrawn from the territory of north Korea. One cannot justify the maintenance of such troops by demagogic references to so-called "threats coming from the north." References to such a "threat," as has been shown long since by the facts, are nothing more than a propaganda effort on the part of those who are interested in perpetuating the present abnormal and dangerous situation in Korea.

Another thing is obvious: The foreign troops serve to bolster up the puppet, anti-national regime in south Korea, which utilises the presence of those troops to maintain their own domination over the people and to crush the democratic aspirations of the people of south Korea.

It is well known that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and President Kim Il Sung personally have persistently undertaken efforts to create the necessary conditions for the peaceful democratic reunification of Korea and a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula, he noted, and continued:

For many years during discussions in the general assembly of the Korean question certain delegations have made great efforts and used all their eloquence to prove what cannot be proved, to convince everyone that all foreign troops in south Korea without exception are so-called "United Nations troops" and that they are under the so-called "United Nations Command."

Now a 180-degree about-face has been made and they are doing exactly the opposite. They are making efforts to convince the general assembly and each delegation to the assembly that the "United Nations Command" does not have any troops—other than some 300 to 400 men—and that those foreign troops in south Korea which amount to more than 40,000 men are not "United Nations troops" and are not subordinated to the "United Nations Command" but rather to the United States Command.

This is the metamorphosis that has occurred in this question of foreign troops in south Korea.

No one has any doubt whatsoever that the foreign troops in south Korea have from the very outset illegally used the United Nations flag and the name "United Nations troops," and their command has also from the very outset illegally called itself the "United Nations Command." Therefore, at this point the fact is that this so-called "United Nations Command" in south Korea must be immediately and unconditionally dissolved. All foreign troops and these have been there under the United Nations flag, should be totally withdrawn.

Illegitimately demanding the dissolution of the "United Nations Command" and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposes replacing the armistice agreement in Korea by a peace agreement between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the United States, as the parties which have signed the armistice agreement. The DPRK Government is proposing to conclude a peace agreement between the real parties to the armistice agreement, since south Korea is not a signatory to this agreement and its troops, up to now, have been under the so-called "United Nations Command," on whose behalf the armistice agreement with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was signed. The parties to this agreement are only two, namely, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the "United Nations Command," and it follows juridically and logically therefrom that a peace agreement must be signed only by those two parties, namely, by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States.

Pointing out that concrete proposals have been put forward and defended by the DPRK side for the purpose of reaching a settlement between north and south Korea on those questions which might still arise between them after the withdrawal of foreign troops, the Soviet delegate continued:

All these proposals by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regarding a peaceful, democratic solution to the Korean problem are filled with a sincere concern about the destiny and the national aspirations of the Korean people and for the maintenance of peace in Korea. They have the firm support of the Soviet Union, the socialist states and all sincere friends of the Korean people, which represent an ever-growing number of state members of the United Nations.

We are deeply convinced that the normalization of the situation of the Korean Peninsula and the creation of favourable conditions for a peaceful, democratic reunification of Korea will be promoted by the adoption by the general assembly of the draft resolution submitted by a large group of sponsors from among the socialist and non-aligned countries, including the Soviet Union.

We express the hope that all those delegations which cherish the cause of peace and security and those that respect the national aspirations and interests of the Korean people—their aspirations to remove their homeland into a single Korean state without any foreign intervention and without the presence of foreign troops—will vote in favour of the only just and correct draft resolution, the one which has been proposed by 42 non-aligned and socialist states. (KCNA)

A view of the First Committee of the 30th UNGA

World Bodies Cable UNGA

The "World Conference of Lawyers for Supporting the Struggle of the Korean People for the Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from South Korea and the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country" sent a telegram on the 25th of October to the United Nations Secretary General, the President of the 30th United Nations General Assembly and the Chairman of the First Committee of the General Assembly in connection with the debate on the Korean question at the 30th U.N. General Assembly, according to a report from Damascus.

The telegram said: The World Conference of Lawyers on Korea held in Damascus considers it urgent to inform you of the results of the work of the conference in connection with the debate on the Korean question at the 30th United Nations General Assembly.

Considering that the "draft resolution" on the dissolution of the "United Nations Command" tabled to the 30th United Nations General Assembly by the United States which has perpetrated aggression and nation-splitting machinations against Korea under the flag of the United Nations and systematically violated even the elementary norms of law is a deceptive trick to change the "U.N. forces" berets for another cap and keep occupying south Korea, the conference demands that the United Nations General Assembly take measures for disbanding the "United Nations Command" and withdrawing all the U.S. troops from south Korea.

We strongly hold that the United Nations and its member states should deal a due blow at the machinations of the United States and its henchmen to create "two Koreas" and perpetuate the division of Korea, persisting in aggression against Korea and interference in her internal affairs, and provide practical conditions for ensuring a durable peace in Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Romesh Chandra, Secretary General of the World Peace Council, sent a letter to the Chairman of the First Committee of the 30th United Nations General Assembly, supporting the draft resolution submitted by 42 U.N. member nations, according to a report from Helsinki.

On behalf of the World Peace Council and all its national organizations, he in his letter called the attention of the Chairman of and delegates to the First Committee of the 30th U.N. General Assembly to the need to take a resolute action for achieving a lasting peace in Korea and accelerating the reunification of Korea.

We denounce the United States' continued introduction of latest type of military equipment into south Korea and cannot but connect this with the talk of U.S. Defence Secretary Schlesinger about the "use of nuclear weapons" in Korea, he said.

He continued in the letter:

The World Peace Council fully supports the proposal of the draft resolution co-sponsored by 42 U.N. member nations calling upon the real parties concerned of the armistice agreement to hold negotiations to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement for the purpose of easing the tension and preserving and consolidating peace in Korea.

In conclusion he requested the Chairman to convey the view of the World Peace Council to the U.N. member nations.

Demonstration at UN Hq

A powerful demonstration struggle supporting the just cause of the Korean people and opposing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression on Korea was staged at the U.N. Headquarters plaza in New York, coinciding with the discussion of the Korean question at the First Committee of the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly, according to a report from New York.

Citizens of all strata and Korean residents in New York participated in the demonstration staged under the sponsorship of the Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People on October 21. The demonstrators showed their spirit circling the U.N. plaza for over 2 hours.

They were holding the placards reading "U.S. Troops, Pull Out of South Korea!" "Firm Solidarity for the Korean People's Struggle for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country!" "One Korea, Yes! Two Koreas, No!" "Hang Pig Pak Jung Hi!" and shouting slogans of the same content.

A former soldier of the U.S. army who lost both eyes in the war of aggression in Viet Nam took part in the demonstration struggle, guided by his young son. He said: "I am blinded. But I joined in the demonstration. If the policy of war of the Ford Administration was not frustrated, hundreds of thousands of youths of the United States would be killed or crippled like me. Therefore, though I am handicapped, I joined in the demonstration, so that no more innocent U.S. youths may die a dog's death."

The demonstrators distributed an appeal to those passing through the plaza and members of the delegations of various countries to the U.N.

The appeal carried the words: "U.S., hands off south Korea! U.S., withdraw all troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea! We support independent and peaceful reunification of Korea by the Korean people themselves!"

Earlier, on October 18, various organisations of compatriots in the United States jointly held a meeting to promote national reunification in front of the U.N. Headquarters and staged a demonstration.

The demonstrators shouted in an elated spirit the slogans "Down with the Pak regime!" "Foreign forces, quit south Korea!" and "Take away the nuclear weapons from south Korea!" (KCNA)

The "two-Korea" policy of the U.S. imperialists was denounced when over 50,000 Japanese people gathered at a central rally in Tokyo on the occasion of the "October 24 international anti-war day".

3 Years of Fascist "Yushin" in South Korea

Three years have already elapsed since the so-called "October revitalization (yushin)." The "yushin" system was established on October 17, 1972 by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea, with "extraordinary martial law" proclaimed throughout south Korea in an attempt to suppress the dissident forces against the fascist military regime.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"After faking up the so-called 'October revitalization,' the south Korean authorities have further intensified their suppression of the south Korean people."

2nd Coup

The "October revitalization" was virtually a "second coup d'etat." On May 16, 1961 at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the military junta headed by Pak Jung Hi took over power.

It is diametrically opposed to the north-south joint statement issued on July 4, 1972. The "yushin" is aimed at fixing the division of Korea, increasing war danger and oppressing the people.

For the purpose of maintaining the unparalleled fascist system, the "constitution" was revised and numbers of fascist laws formulated. In only four months after the "yushin," 151 fascist laws were cooked up.

On top of this, the "presidential emergency decrees" were issued one after another, as the democratization movement mounted higher day by day in defiance of the draconic authoritarian rule.

"Four war-time legislations" were faked up in last July, with the result that the "war-time mobilization posture" was completed.

With the May 16, 1961 coup manipulated by the CIA, Pak Jung Hi took puppet power. Thereafter, in a bid to appease the public, the "military government" was transferred to "civil government" only in form, with Pak Jung Hi remaining in power as "president," merely changing his uniform to a civilian suit.

Thus, the fascist system has so far been reinforced and readjusted.

The "constitutional amendment" of 1969 enabled Pak Jung Hi to stay in presidency for three terms consecutively. It was designed to bolster up the U.S. colonization and war policies in south Korea and further to secure the puppet clique a long-term office.

The original "constitution" banned the same person from staying in presidency for a third term consecutively. The amended one removed this ban and restricted the right of assemblymen to impeach the "president."

On October 15, 1971, a "garrison decree" was proclaimed to suppress the students' demonstration against "military drills" and corruption. In addition, "state of emergency" was declared in December. On the basis of this declaration, the puppet cabinet decided to submit a "bill on military secrets," "bill for the protection of military facilities" and a "bill for amending the requisition law." Moreover the "law on presidential emergency powers," that is, the "law for special measures for national security" was cooked up in an attempt to suppress the press and intensify fascist suppression. This meant a consolidated military rule.

The "declaration of state of emergency" had been in force for one year, and during that time the mounting students' and popular demonstrations for democracy were repressed and stifled barbarously.

On top of the declaration, "extraordinary martial law" was proclaimed throughout south Korea on October 17, 1972.

Under the "martial law" the "national assembly" was disbanded; every kind of political activities banned; the "constitution" partially suspended; all the universities numbering 81 and special high schools closed for six weeks; and all the press organs including newspaper and broadcasting censored, and placed under military control. Thus, an unprecedentedly relentless dictatorship was brought into being in south Korea.

As a result, the notorious "yushin" came out.

One-Man Rule

On November 21, just one month after the "yushin," the new "constitution" which was called the "yushin constitution" was proclaimed after a deceptive "national referendum."

The "constitution" denied even a modicum of "democracy" and legalized one-man rule, with all the powers concentrated on Pak Jung Hi as "president."

It converted the "president" into the head of state who has controls over the administrative, legislative and juricial powers. The "president" is given the absolute powers in: diplomatic affair; declaration of war; prerogative command of the three armed forces; domestic affairs; defense affairs; proclamation of emergency decree; declaration of martial law; restriction on the powers of the government and the court; dissolution of the "national assembly" and so on.

The "constitution" newly sets up a "national congress for unification" as "supreme sovereign organ," and thereby the presidential election was changed from a direct into an indirect election by the "national congress." In addition, the tenure of office of the president was prolonged from 4 to 6 years. As limitations on the term of presidency was removed, Pak Jung Hi is enabled to stay in office as a permanent dictator.

Moreover, the "president" as chairman of the "national congress" is qualified to designate one-third of the "national assemblymen" through the "congress." Only two-thirds are to be elected by the people.

According to the "constitution," the "constitutional amendment" can be proposed by the "president" or by a majority of assemblymen. The president's proposal for amendment is to be confirmed by a "referendum." The assembly's proposal is required to be approved by an "assembly's decision," "national congress's decision" and by a "national poll." At present, the latter course is virtually impossible. This is intended to check any attempt to revise the "yushin constitution."

Further, even the people's "right to petition" could be regarded as a violation of the "presidential emergency decree." Those involved in such a petition could be arrested without a warrant and sentenced to imprisonment for less than 15 years.

The freedoms of the press, publication, assembly and association are allowed only under relevant laws. Political parties could be disbanded at will on groundless charges of "disturbing democratic order" or "endangering state security."

Noteworthy is that the "constitution" is designed to fix the territorial division of the country.

Policies on national reunification can be decided only by the "president." Further, they will be debated and decided by the "national congress for unification" with Pak Jung Hi as chairman. It is unthinkable that positive measures for national reunification should be taken by the traitorous clique who are pursuing a "two-Korea" policy worked out by the U.S. imperialists.

Thus, holding all powers in his hands, Pak Jung Hi becomes a lifetime tyrant. Therefore, it is said that there is no way of removing Pak Jung Hi from presidency except by his resignation, death or revolution. In fact, the only way is by violence.

"Emergency Decrees"

Since the military take-over of power, the Pak Jung Hi clique have so far taken every thinkable repressive measure in a desperate effort to secure its position, defying vigorous nationwide resistance.

Among other things, the "presidential emergency decree" which the president is empowered to proclaim under the "yushin constitution" is the most terrible and suppressive one.

Decree No. 1 and No. 2 were issued on January 8, 1974 to suppress the stubborn movement of students opposing Pak Jung Hi's dictatorship and demanding democracy.

The first decree banned the following acts: 1) opposition to and slander against the "constitution," 2) demand, proposal and petition for constitutional amendment, propaganda, broadcasting, reporting on, publication of such acts. The violators can be arrested without a warrant and sentenced to imprisonment of up to 15 years, with forfeit of civil rights, those who slander the decree are to be tried by the court martial.

The second emergency decree instituted two kinds of court martial in order to try the violators. It permits the authorities concerned to arrest without a warrant and detain those involved in such cases.

On April 3, that year "emergency decree No. 4" was further issued.

The "decree" was intended to destroy the "National Federation of Students and Youth for Democracy," the champion of the resistance movement. It banned all activities of the federation—distribution of pamphlets, publications and information. Further, the "decree" prohibits students from absenting themselves from classes, voycotting examinations, rallying on the campus and demonstration. The violators are to be subjected to imprisonment of more than 5 years up to death.

In April this year right after the U.S. defeat in Indochina, notorious "emergency decree No. 9" was proclaimed, as the puppet regime was shaken to its foundation by the collapse of the Lon Nol and the Nguyen Van Thieu cliques.

The decree unified the previous "emergency decrees" into one and is aimed at banning every criticism of the "government" as whole. Particularly, "camouflaged emigration" and overseas transport of assets were prohibitted.

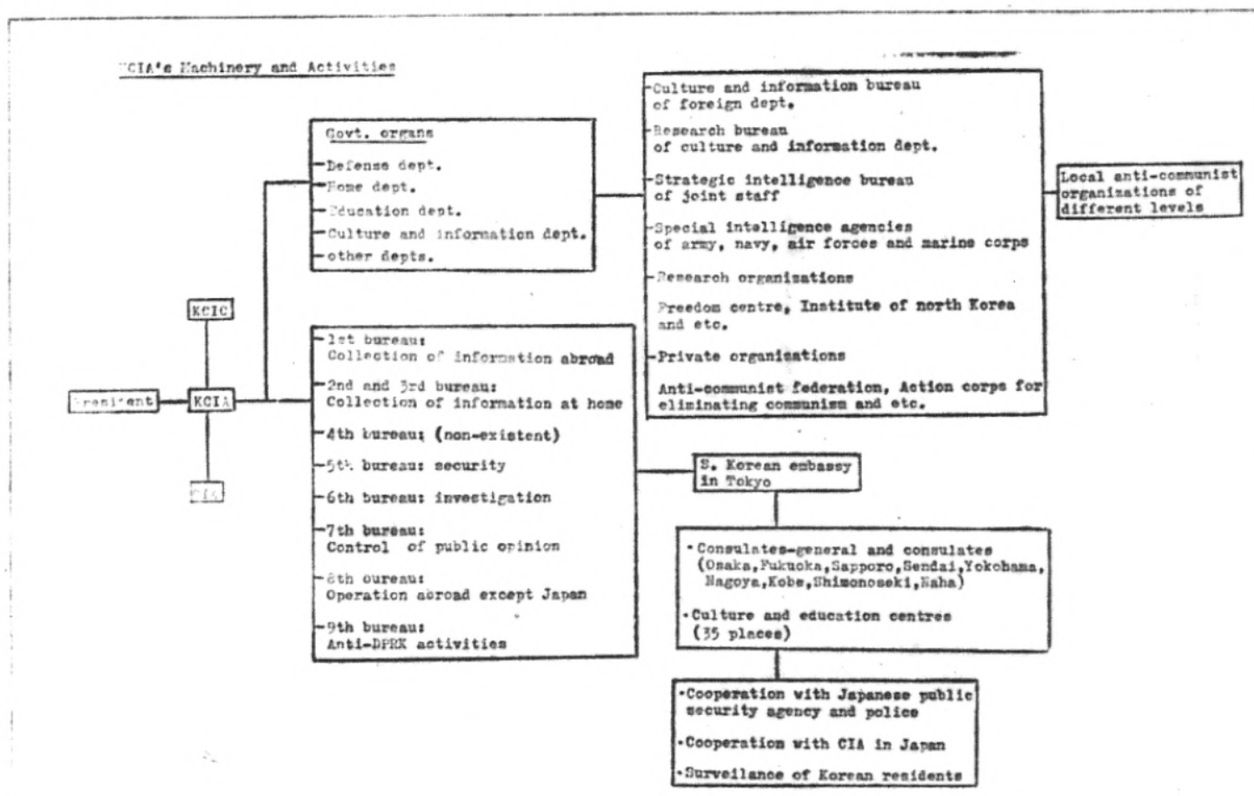
The press was strangulated completely. Political parties were ordered to suspend its activities. Particularly, the decree is to continue for several years to come.

Meanwhile, the "threat from the north" was shouted noisily as never before, a "nation-wide effort" for security and "consensus of the nation" were eagerly called for.

Finally, the Pak Jung Hi clique set up a "universal conscription system," as "war-time laws" were cooked up.

Above: With "presidential emergency decree No. 7" proclaimed, Koryo University in Seoul, forerunner of the anti-dictatorship movement, was closed in last March by the puppet armed forces.

Left: Under the declaration of "martial law," the "October revitalization" was enforced on Oct. 17, 1972.


KCIA's Machinery and Activities
Govt. organs
-Defense dept.
-Home dept.
-Education dept.
-Culture and information dept.
-other depts.
-Culture and information bureau of foreign dept.
-Research bureau of culture and information dept.
-Strategic intelligence bureau of joint staff
-Special intelligence agencies of army, navy, air forces and marine corps
-Research organizations
Freedom centre, Institute of north Korea and etc.
-Private organizations
Anti-communist federation, Action corps for eliminating communism and etc.
Local anti-communist organizations of different levels
KCIC
President
KCIA
CIA
-1st bureau: Collection of information abroad
-2nd and 3rd bureau: Collection of information at home
-4th bureau: (non-existent)
-5th bureau: security
-6th bureau: investigation
-7th bureau: Control of public opinion
-8th bureau: Operation abroad except Japan
-9th bureau: Anti-DPRK activities
S. Korean embassy in Tokyo
·Consulates-general and consulates (Osaka, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Shimonoseki, Naha)
·Culture and education centres (35 places)
·Cooperation with Japanese public security agency and police
·Cooperation with CIA in Japan
·Surveilance of Korean residents

"Spy-Ring Cases" in Review

Fascist dictators in Spain and Chile are now under fire from the world public for their merciless suppression of the patriots.

Their Asian brothers, the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique are also faced with a similar worldwide denunciation.

Now, the noted dissident poet Kim Ji Ha is about to be hanged. Anxiety about his life is expressed by the good-minded people of the world.

Listed as follows are the controversial spy-ring cases fabricated by the Pak clique in a bid to suppress the democratic movement. Their purpose is to perpetuate their authoritarian rule.

—Spy-Ring Case Based on Ulrung-do Island—

The spy-ring case was cooked up by the "KCIA" in February, 1974, with the result that 49 south Korean revolutionaries and patriots were arrested.

The arrested consist of seamen, peasants, office clerks, professors and politicians.

Belonging to the North Kyongsang Provincial Committee of the Revolutionany Party for Reunification, they had fought against outside forces and dictatorship and of national salvation in the province centering on Taegu and Ulrung-do Island and on Pusan and Seoul.

The revolutionaries made efforts to educate and organize the masses of various strata, including workers and peasants, going deep into them. Thereby, the broad masses were aroused to a crusade to drive the US and Japanese aggressors out of south Korea, to restore national dignity and independence, to democratize the society and reunify the country independently and peacefully.

As a result, anti-fascist, democratization movement vigorously spread.

In an attempt to oppress the powerful movement, with the notorious "presidential emergency decrees" issued one after another, the Pak Jung Hi fascist puppet clique groundlessly labelled the revolutionaries as spies. They were imprisoned, and every thinkable method of persecution and torture was resorted to, in order to fabricate "confessions.".

At last on April 8 this year, of the 49 arrested the Pak clique gave at the court-martial death to 10, life to 4, and long-term imprisonment of up to 15 years, with forfeit of civil rights, to 25.

—Case of People's Revolutionary Party—

The case coincided with the "case of National Federation of Students and Youth for Democracy" in April, 1974. Twenty-two persons were arrested groundlessly.

Earlier, "PRP" case was cooked up 10 years ago at the time of the south Koreans' March 24 and June 3, 1964, movements against the traitorous "south Korea-Japan treaty." Then, they were arrested by the "KCIA," branded as communists. The Pak clique tried to execute the arrested.

In April last year when anti-fascist, democratization struggles for constitutional revision were unfolded by students and youth across south Korea, the Pak clique revived the case in a desperate effort to suppress the fierce struggle. Thus, the guiltless people who had been involved in the 1964 case, were rearrested on the groundless charges that they had wirepulled students to challenge the authoritarian regime. They were charged with reconstructing the "PRP."

Those involved in the "PRP" case were mercilessly tortured—the entrails of Mr. Ha Jae Wan were torn to pieces and all the ten fingers of Mr. Ryong Jong Nam were cut off.

On April 8, this year in the court martial, eight of the 24 arrested—To Rye Jong, president of a construction company; lecturer Li Du Byong; Kim Yong Won, teacher at a girls' high school; U Hong Son, an executive of a stamp service company; beekeeper Song Sang Jin and unemployees So Do Won, Ha Jae Wan, Ryong Jong Nam—were sentenced to death. Within 24 hours after the sentence they were hanged in the Seoul prison.

Though it was made clear that they were guiltless, the cruel atrocities were committed, in defiance of the strong protest against the decision and unanimous demand for their release at home and abroad.

—Case of Sedition Attempt by Reserve Officers—

The case was faked up in December, 1974 in a vicious bid to prevent the dissident elements in the puppet army from joining in the mass movements against Pak Jung Hi dictatorial rule.

In this connection, retired colonel Li Tae Ik, chief of the "military training corps for students" at Koryo University, screen playwright Kim and others were arrested.

They had joined in the anti-dictatorship movement which was developing into a massive movement involving various strata of people.

For fear that their movement should lead to a large-scale civilian-military sedition case, three persons including the two were respectively sentenced to "penal servitude."

—Case of Kim Dae Jung Kidnap—

On Aug. 8, 1973, the Pak Jung Hi clique had agents of the "Central Intelligence Agency" abduct Mr. Kim Dae Jung, a south Korean democrat, in broad daylight in the heart of Tokyo, Japan, with a view to killing him.

Then, the Pak Jung Hi clique were in mortal fear of mounting anti-"government" and anti-fascist movements. In order to suppress the patriotic struggles of the south Korean people, the madmen didn't hesitate to commit an act of gangsterism—spiriting away Kim Dae Jung from Tokyo to Seoul and putting him to barbarous torture for over 70 days under detention.

People the world over unanimously denounced the Pak Jung Hi clique, as a fingerprint of Kim Dong Un, the then first secretary of south Korean puppet "embassy" to Japan, was found by the Japanese Metropolitan Police Office in a hotel room from where Kim Dae Jung had been kidnapped. To mislead the public, the scoundrels fired the criminal and made Li Hu Rak resign as chief of the "Central Intelligence Agency" on Nov. 2, 1973, and reshuffled the puppet ministry.

The Pak Jung Hi butchers summoned in June, 1974 Kim Dae Jung under house arrest to investigate him on charges of violating the so-called "election law" during his past election campaigns including the "presidential election" of 1967.

In this way, the brutes leave no stone unturned to put the south Korean society on a fascist war-time footing and completely to do away with anti-"government" elements. Kim Dae Jung was illegally sentenced to five years' imprisonment on Sep. 12, 1975, on charges of violating the "election law" at the "27th court session" farce. They also gave a verbal message to the Japanese authorities to stifle the controversy of "the case of Kim Dae Jung kidnapping."

—Case of Poet Kim Ji Ha—

Kim Ji Ha, a noted south Korean poet, was arrested in April last year, involved in the "case of the National Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy." He was sentenced to imprisonment for life on the groundless charges of violating "the fourth emergency measure," "the national security law" and on sedition charges.

The Pak Jung Hi clique cooked up the "partial release of prisoners" farce, as the peace-loving people of the world strongly condemned the fascist suppression of the south Korean people by the blood-thirsty gangsters. Then, Kim Ji Ha was released. But, he was arrested again on March 13, 1975, on charges of violating the "anti-communist law" and put to murderous torture because he had exposed roundly the nature of the "case of the People's Revolutionary Party" after he was released.

The murderers are plotting to brand Kim Ji Ha as "violator of the anti-communist law" at the murderous tribunal, producing all conceivable false evidences including a statement in his own handwriting and his notes written in prison.

Kim Ji Ha challenged the judges. In addition, he resolutely exposed and denounced in May of 1975 the Pak Jung Hi clique's machination in his declaration of conscience issued from the detention house and in his letter to the Catholic priests in south Korea.

The gangsters couldn't bring any charges against Kim Ji Ha for six months, the period of the first trial detention. In order to keep him away from democratic forces, they went so far as to withdraw the "decision to suspend the execution of the sentence" and put him to imprisonment for life as they had already sentenced him.

—Case of Spy-Ring Based in Japan—

On Sep. 29, 1974, Chin Du Hyon, former vice-chairman of the Union of "ROK" Residents in Japan (Mindan) was taken to the security command of the south Korean puppet army with 18 south Korean personages arrested on the charge of "spying for north Korea." This is called the case of "a spy-ring based in Japan."

The Pak Jung Hi clique clamoured that Chin Du Hyon visited the DPRK on two occasions, in February of 1975 and in November of 1972, in order to get "orders" to construct "bases" in south Korea. The scoundrels sentenced him to death on April 1, 1975, in the first instance court, on charges of "spying for north Korea."

The Mindan and witnesses proved clearly the fact that Chin Du Hyon took part in a Mindan meeting in the period during which he was alleged to have visited the DPRK.

Nevertheless, the butchers also sentenced him to death on Sep. 18 in a murderous tribunal.

—Choe Chol Gyo Case—

Choe Chol Gyo, a Korean businessman in Japan, was arrested in April, 1974, at Kimpo Airport in south Korea, on charges of "spying for the DPRK."

The Pak Jung Hi clique brought the charge of spying against Choe Chol Gyo, by fabricating the fictitious case in which he allegedly went to the DPRK in 1971 to receive "orders to spy" and gave "military secrets" in conspiracy with his brothers in south Korea.

The gangsters ordered the agents and vicious cadres of Mindan to threaten the family of Choe Chol Gyo in Japan, saying that if you make public the fact that he was arrested, he would be sentenced to a heavy penalty."

The murderers cooked up his "confession" through barbarous torture and sentenced him to death on Feb. 28 in the second instance court without any material evidence.

The Lawyers' Association in Tokyo and the Committee for the Defence of Human Rights investigated the nature of the case in accordance with his wife's appeal. This investigation showed clearly through material evidence and witnesses the fact that he was in Japan then, thus exposed clearly that the case was cooked up by the Pak Jung Hi clique.

In spite of this, Choe Chol Gyo was sentenced to death, his brothers, Choe Tae Gyo to 15 years' imprisonment and Choe Chong Gyo to seven years' imprisonment. This shows how the Pak Jung Hi rascals don't hesitate to commit such fascist atrocities.

South Korean patriots involved in the so-called "spy-ring case based on the Ulrung-do Island" were illegally court-martialed on Apr. 8, 1975 by the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique for their just demand for democracy.

Wives of the hanged "PRP" members demand that they should have a glimpse of the husbands' bodies, in front of the Sodaemun prison in Seoul where the patriots were mercilessly executed on April 19 by the fascist clique.

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